Miejsce na identyfikację szkoły

ARKUSZ PRÓBNEJ MATURY Z OPERONEM I BRITISH COUNCIL JĘZYK ANGIELSKI

POZIOM ROZSZERZONY

LISTOPAD 2018

Czas pracy: 150 minut

Instrukcja dla zdającego

1. Sprawdź, czy arkusz egzaminacyjny zawiera 13 stron (zadania 1.–10.). Ewentualny brak zgłoś przewodniczącemu zespołu nadzorującego egzamin.
2. Część pierwsza arkusza, sprawdzająca rozumienie ze słuchu, będzie trwała około 25 minut. Materiał do odsłuchania nagrany jest na płycie CD.
3. Pisz czytelnie. Używaj długopisu/pióra tylko z czarnym tuszem/atramentem.
4. Nie używaj korektora, a błędne zapisy wyraźnie przekreśl.
5. Pamiętaj, że zapisy w brudnopisie nie podlegają ocenie.
6. Na karcie odpowiedzi wpisz swoją datę urodzenia i PESEL.
7. Zaznaczając odpowiedzi w części karty przeznaczonej dla zdającego, zamaluj ■ pola do tego przeznaczone. Błędne zaznaczenie otocz kółkiem ■ i zaznacz właściwe.
8. W zadaniach 1.–7. oceniane będą tylko odpowiedzi zaznaczone na karcie odpowiedzi znajdującej się na końcu arkusza.

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Za rozwiązanie wszystkich zadań można otrzymać łącznie **50 punktów**.

Wpisuje zdający przed rozpoczęciem pracy

PESEL ZDAJĄCEGO

KOD ZDAJĄCEGO

Arkusz opracowany przez Wydawnictwo Pedagogiczne OPERON. Arkusze Próbnej Matury z j. angielskiego były dodatkowo konsultowane przez ekspertów British Council, patrona merytorycznego akcji.
Kopiowanie w całości lub we fragmentach bez zgody wydawcy zabronione.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Zadanie 1. (0–3)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie trzy teksty. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C.

Tekst 1.
1.1. Which of the following stated in the text is <u>an opinion</u> and not a fact?
A. A designer handbag is seen as a sign of good fashion taste.
B. You become more confident while carrying a designer handbag.
C. Having a designer handbag makes people think all your clothes are expensive.

Tekst 2.
1.2. Which is true about the ski centre?
A. Its customers can't expect it to reopen under the present circumstances.
B. Its customers were put at risk due to harsh weather conditions.
C. Its customers are encouraged to visit it at all times.

Tekst 3.
1.3. The man is talking about
A. a resolved mystery.
B. a study to be conducted.
C. a woman's long lost possession.

Zadanie 2. (0–4)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi na temat edukacji przez internet. Do każdej wypowiedzi (2.1.–2.4.) dopasuj odpowiadające jej zdanie (A–E). Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. <u>Uwaga</u>: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

This speaker:
A. lists the places he/she has been working at.
B. talks about the distance between him/her and the educational facility.
C. complains about the difficulties he/she has with using the computer.
D. mentions two facilities at the online learning centre.
E. mentions the place where he/she firstly thought about changing his/her employment.

2.1.	2.2.	2.3.	2.4.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Zadanie 3. (0–5)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wywiad z nauczycielem. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl literę A, B, C lub D.

3.1. Which is true about Jack's job?
A. He gives lessons on acting.
B. He runs a stationary school.
C. His classes consist of many students.
D. He teaches children who star in films.

3.2. Which is true about on-set lessons?
A. They have to start at 8 a.m.
B. They can't last longer than fifteen minutes.
C. There has to be a break every fifteen minutes.
D. There has to be a certain number of them in a week.

3.3. While teaching children Jack has to
A. pay attention to what the child's wearing.
B. perform experiments in a chemistry lab.
C. attend normal school with his pupils.
D. teach more than three school subjects.

3.4. Jack's main cause of stress is
A. constant travelling.
B. having to be flexible.
C. lack of classroom discipline.
D. children's safety during classes.

3.5. Jack
A. boasts about his life achievements.
B. describes the pros and cons of his job.
C. talks about the beginnings of his career.
D. warns listeners against dangers of working on set.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA ZADAŃ OD 1. DO 3. NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Zadanie 4. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst, który został podzielony na trzy części (A–C), oraz pytania go dotyczące (4.1.–4.4.). Do każdego pytania dopasuj właściwą część tekstu. Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli.
Uwaga: jedna część tekstu pasuje do dwóch pytań.

In which paragraph does the author mention		
4.1.	early risers' attentiveness pattern?	
4.2.	two different scientific studies?	
4.3.	a chemical responsible for our frame of mind?	
4.4.	a recurring ailment connected with getting up early?	

THE BENEFITS OF GETTING UP LATE

A.
The greatest people and geniuses in the world have one thing in common; they go against the grain. Most people have a sleeping schedule and routing which is not bad but may not be too productive. One research showed that people who deviate from their normal sleep routine are more creative and intelligent. At the University of Madrid, another research carried out on 1,000 students, found that the students who retired late to bed and woke up later on the following day had a higher reasoning ability than those who slept early.

B.
You may tend to imagine that late risers miss out on the morning hours. However, early risers miss out on the entire night! A team of expert researchers collected various saliva samples of 42 volunteers with varying sleeping schedules. After doing an analysis, they found out that early risers had greater levels of cortisol (the stress hormone) than those who slept late and woke up late. Early risers, who have more cortisol, also reported more frequent headaches, which could lead to a bad mood. On the other hand, people who wake up late are more leisurely and less busy, and hence tend to be in a better mood.

C.
When you wake up at 6 a.m., by 9 p.m. you're usually passing out, which means that by 5 p.m. you're extremely tired. Despite starting your day with a burst of energy, by mid-afternoon you'll already be tired. Therefore you cannot work for the second part of the day. Both early birds and night owls had equal levels of productivity after waking up. 10 hours later, early birds scored lower on the brain activity test in the brain regions that are in charge of attention than night owls, who were able to pay attention to a stimulus for a longer time.

adapted from www.solvibrations.org

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Zadanie 5. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery fragmenty. Wpisz w luki (5.1.–5.4.) litery, którymi oznaczono brakujące fragmenty (A–E), tak aby otrzymać logiczny i spójny tekst.
Uwaga: jeden fragment został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN TWO ARTISTS

Have you heard about Vantablack? It's the blackest artificial substance developed by the scientists at the National Physical Laboratory in the UK and produced by a company called Surrey NanoSystem. The blackness of the substance is so deep that it absorbs 99,9% of visible light. Even 3D objects, when coated with it, look like flat spots without depth. The substance is mainly used in astronomy and for military purposes. But what if you wanted to create a painting or another work of art using Vantablack? A little "less black" version, called S-VIS, was developed for artistic purposes. **5.1.**_____ It means that he's the only person in the world who can use it in art. And he has to use it wisely, since the production is extremely limited. It's understandable that other artists were enraged upon hearing about Kapoor's licence. **5.2.**_____ But Temple went further than merely voicing his discontentment. In response to the restrictions concerning Vantablack Temple invented a variety of other pigments, including… "the pinkest pink." Temple's pigments, although very strong and visually attractive, aren't a prominent scientific discovery. Still, Temple has put one peculiar restriction on them too. The pigments are available for purchase by everybody in the world…except Anish Kapoor! **5.3.**_____ The buyer also has to state that under no circumstances will he give Kapoor even a tiny sample of the pigment. **5.4.**_____ It's not as black as Vantablack but can be used by all artists (except Anish Kapoor, of course). It's more economical too, because a bigger quantity of it can be produced for the same amount of money. Well, one thing's for sure. That's a professional revenge!

A. The substance has been licensed by an artist called Anish Kapoor who then sold his licence to another famous artist Stuart Temple.
B. Whenever you venture to buy one of Temple's pigments, you're obliged to sign a document stating that you're not Anish Kapoor, nor you are in any relations with him whatsoever.
C. What's more, Temple was able to gather a group of scientists who developed a substitute for Vantablack, with a slightly different chemical composition.
D. However, the licence for it was purchased by one man – Anish Kapoor, a well-known, wealthy artist.
E. The biggest opponent to that fact was an artist called Stuart Temple who accused Kapoor of being egoistic and lacking creativity.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Zadanie 6. (0–5)

Przeczytaj dwa teksty. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę A, B, C lub D.

Tekst 1.

THE WELL

Early in my married life I bought a small country estate which my wife and I looked upon as a paradise. After enjoying its delight for a little more than a year our souls were saddened by a sudden discovery – an insufficient water-supply. It had been a rainy season when we first went there, and for a long time our cisterns were enough, but early this year a drought had set in, so I began to look for a well-digger. Such an individual was not easy to find, for in the region in which I lived wells had become unfashionable; but I was determined to persevere in my search, and in about a week I found a well-digger.

"And now, then," said he, when we had had a little conversation about terms, "the first thing to do is to find out where there is water. Have you a peach-tree on the place?" We walked to such a tree, and he cut therefrom a forked twig. He took an end of the twig in each hand, and, with the point projecting in front of him, he slowly walked along over the grass in my little orchard. Presently, the point of the twig seemed to bend itself downward toward the ground.

"There," said he, stopping, "you will find water here."

"I do not want a well here," said I. "It is too far from the house."

"Very good," said he. "We will try somewhere else."

His rod turned at several other places, but I had objections to all of them. Finally he stood up and looked at me. "Well sir, will you tell me where you would like to have a well?"

"Yes," said I. "I would like to have it over there in the corner of the hedge. It would be near enough to the house; and the little house which I intend to build over it would look better there than anywhere else." He took his divining-rod with a sigh and went to the spot I had indicated. In a few seconds it turned in the direction of the ground. The next day he came with two men and a derrick, and began to dig my well.

My neighbours, all rural people, as it soon turned out, were much more intelligent in regard to water-supplies. One of them, Phineas, took a more lively interest in my operations than did anyone else. Whenever he saw me he told me something about the well. He did not approve of the place I had selected for it. If he had been digging a well he would have put it in a very different place.

adapted from My Well And What Came Out Of It by Frank R. Stockton

6.1. What difficulties with building the well did the author have?

A. He had problems with finding somebody qualified to find water.
B. There weren't any people to do it due to high demand.
C. It was raining too much to have the well built.
D. His wife was against such an enterprise.

6.2. While looking for the perfect spot for the well

A. the author decided to dig the well on his own.
B. the author rejected most of the well-digger's ideas.
C. the well-digger suggested building the well close to the house.
D. the well-digger informed the author that building the well was impossible.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

6.3. From the last paragraph we learn that
A. the author might have made a mistake regarding the placement of the well.
B. one of author's neighbours was particularly fond of the new well.
C. the author's actions were praised by his neighbours.
D. Phineas was involved in building the well.

Tekst 2.

WHAT IS WATERALL?

Arthur Steingart, a student from Arizona, posed a question at a dinner party one night: "What can we create today that simplifies the technology that has been around for a long time?" That conversation led him to create Waterall, an irrigation timer that uses water efficiently. Currently, Steigart is looking for investors needed to fund Waterall, so as to enable its mass production.

The product's timing is essential with increasing water conservation measures imposed in the drought-stricken southwest. California, for example, issued mandatory restrictions on water use. And although Arizona's drought situation isn't as dire as California's yet, officials said the state must still conserve water. Up to 70 percent of the state's residential water supply is used on landscaping. To avoid wasting water through inefficient irrigation systems, the department recommends using "new and emerging" technologies, according to its website.

Steingart said Waterall fills that need, and the idea behind it was to save water for the community as a whole. Its users can manage the water consumption on a computer or with an app on a mobile device. Waterall knows how much water different plants need and waters the garden throughout the day – automatically stopping when it rains.

"It's exactly the same as a standard irrigation timer in the setup," Steingart said. "But it's less difficult to operate. My main goal was to conserve water in an easy way and the complexity of some irrigation controllers has made it difficult to get people to use them."

Steingart told his neighbors about Waterall, and they responded well.

"It's kind of a no-brainer, everybody should have this," said Josh Diaz, 35, who lives near Steingart. "I have three girls in a house with three bathrooms and a pool. We do use a lot of water, so I really have to save as much as possible, whenever possible."

adapted from http://cronkitnewsonline.com

6.4. What is the main advantage of Waterall?
A. its speed
B. its popularity
C. its user-friendliness
D. its market availability

6.5. The text is about
A. a prolific scientist.
B. an official proposal.
C. an ingenious device.
D. a worldwide water threat.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Zadanie 7. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Zakreśl literę A, B, C lub D.

ANTI-SHARK WETSUITS

Sharks are dangerous creatures – that's a fact. Still, thousands of people risk their health by surfing or diving in waters that are **7.1.**_____ by those predators. Fortunately, one Australian company has come **7.2.**_____ with a unique solution to the dangerous shark problem. They invented an anti-shark wetsuit. So, how exactly does such a wetsuit work? The idea behind it is quite simple and the company presented two designs of the wetsuit. For example, since sharks **7.3.**_____ to be colour-blind, one wetsuit design has black and white stripes which mimic the stripped pattern often seen on poisonous fish. Another one has light and dark blue wave pattern which acts as camouflage – the shark (supposedly) isn't **7.4.**_____ of noticing the diver wearing it. Will the wetsuit prove successful? It's still in the testing phase but the initial results seem promising.

7.1.
A. inhabited
B. resided
C. located
D. settled

7.2.
A. by
B. up
C. over
D. against

7.3.
A. believed
B. are believed
C. have believed
D. had been believed

7.4.
A. capable
B. suited
C. fitted
D. able

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Zadanie 8. (0–4)

Uzupełnij każdą lukę (8.1.–8.4.) jednym wyrazem, przekształcając wyraz podany w nawiasie, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

HOLIDAY TIPS AND TRICKS

How do I save money and time while on holiday? Well, I discovered that while packing my suitcase, it is better to roll the clothes instead of folding them. It helps to save space considerably as well as to reduce wrinkling of my clothing. Also, various ludicrous airport **8.1.** _____ (**SAFE**) issues prohibit having any water while going through the security. But the prices on water at the airports are **8.2.** _____ (**INCREDIBLE**) high. So, I put an empty water bottle in my suitcase. After passing the security, I can fill it up at any water fountain. Finally, I never buy souvenirs at famous shopping streets, and airports. **8.3.** _____ (**COMPARE**) goods can be purchased near the city centre several times cheaper. Moreover, I often buy a lot of **8.4.** _____ (**EXPENSE**) and attractive gifts for myself and my friends at local flea markets. You can find real bargains there.

adapted from www.solvibrations.org

Zadanie 9. (0–4)

Każde zdanie z luką uzupełnij wyróżnionym wyrazem, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego (9.1.–9.4.). W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów, łącznie z wyrazem podanym. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań.
Uwaga: Nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów.

9.1.
Was the all-inclusive trip as fantastic as you expected it to be?
LIVE
Did the all-inclusive trip _____ your expectations?

9.2.
Despite her laziness, she always returns projects on time.
SPITE
In _____ lazy, she always returns projects on time.

9.3.
Is taking photos permitted in this museum?
ALLOWED
Are we _____ in this museum?

9.4.
John, my neighbour, is the most agreeable person I've ever met.
WHOSE
My neighbour, _____ , is the most agreeable person I've ever met.

LIVEWORKSHEETS